# THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH APRIL.

THE following rules regarding the granting of health-certificates by Civil Surgeons to candidates for employment in the Public Service, have been published :—' A candidate for employment in the Public Service must furnish a certificate of physical fitness in the prescribed form, signed by the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the office is situated, or in which the candidate is desirous of commencing his service. A Civil Surgeon is not at liberty to furnish a certificate of this kind unless at the written request of the local head of the office or of the department in which candidate is expected to serve. Any candidate, who may consider that an adverse opinion by the Civil Surgeon is open to revision, may submit an appeal to the Divisional Medical Invaliding Board through the head of the office or department above referred to, provided the latter shall consider there are reasonable grounds for doing so, and provided also that no member of the Board shall have given an opinion in the case already. When appeals are allowed, the candidates must appear at the next meeting of the Board, and travel to and from the place of meeting at their own expense.'

THE London *Daily News* has published terrible details of the cruel treatment of Siberian prisoners. It is reported in Russian official circles that the Czar is about to appoint an Imperial Commission to inquire into the abuses prevalent in the penal administration of Siberia.

THE Nizam's Government on the solicitation of many scientific bodies is about to engage or assist in an archæological survey of the dominions. Particular attention will be paid to marking out the habitat of the several languages and to the way in which they mix or mingle with each other at, so to speak, the several frontiers.

A BERLIN paper gives the following account of the dispute between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. The Emperor was greatly excited by the negotiations between Prince Bismarck and Herr Windthorst. He drove to the Chancellor's Palace to ask what the interviews meant, and the Chancellor replied that they referred to private matters. The Emperor insisted upon his right to be informed of any negotiations between the Chancellor and Parliamentary leaders, but the Chancellor refused to admit any control, and added that he only served the Emperor in consequence of a promise to William I. He was ready to retire if necessary. Prince Bismarck now openly talks of the possibility of his recall to office. Another paper prints the following telegram from the Emperor to a friend :—' I have gone through bitter experiences and passed many painful hours. My heart is as sorrowful as if I had again lost my grandfather, but the burden has to be borne even though I fall at my post. To be officer of the watch of the ship of State has fallen to my lot. My course remains the same, and full steam ahead.'

THE whole of the Ohio Valley has been swept by a fearful tornado. Louisville in Kentucky, bore the brunt of the storm, and has been completely wrecked. From two to three hundred houses were destroyed. The wind lifted the Union Railway station from its foundations, and carried it into the Ohio. The City Hall, where over a hundred persons were at the time, was suddenly reduced to a mass of ruins. The streets were blockaded with the *debris* of ruined buildings.

MR. PARNELL characterises Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill as absurd and objectionable in the highest degree. The Bill coolly proposes to transfer the liability which the English tax-payer refuses to incur to the Irish cess-payer. Mr. Davitt says that the Bill is insidious, and proposes to give the landlord more than value for his land. Mr. Gladstone, speaking in the Commons, said : The Bill was evidently prepared with great care, but was very complicated. While retaining absolute liberty of judgment for himself, he promised to consider the provisions of the Bill in a comprehensive spirit without regard to party controversies.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

THE Duke of Cambridge, speaking at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor, denied the rumours that he intended retiring from the Commander-in-Chiefship.

PARLIAMENT met again on Monday evening, after the Easter recess. Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, said that Government had no reason to doubt the assurance given by Portugal that she would suspend all action in the Shire region, and knows nothing of any fresh expedition in that quarter. Replying to a question regarding the expedition under Emin Pasha to the Albert Nyassa, Sir James said that Germany had assured the British Government that the expedition would be strictly confined to German spheres, and would in no way prejudice British interests. The boundary line was fully recognised by Germany, and no two Powers ever co-operated more loyally. The Nyassaland question, Sir James said, was still unsettled, but the House might rely on Government safely guarding British interests in that quarter.

THAT the ceremony of binding the Chins to friendship after their own barbarous fashion is not a nice thing for British officers to take part in will appear from the following account :—" Mr. Ross, the political officer, explained the demands of the British Government, which were—the restoration of all Burman captives, and the cessation of all raiding. The Chins were also required to promise to treat the British as friends, to abstain from cutting the telegraph wire, or destroying the roads that have been made, and to pay a yearly tribute. These terms are to hold good for three years. The British on the other hand, promised not to take their guns from them, and to allow them to trade with Burmah, and to treat them as friends. The paper on which the terms of the treaty were written in Burmese was burnt, and the ashes were dissolved in a cup of Chin liquor mixed with some of the commissariat rum, and the mixture was then drunk by the chiefs, Mr. Ross also being obliged to take a sip. An unfortunate mythom bull was then killed in the cruel way which Chin custom demands. A long rope was tied round its neck, and one end was held by two Chins : the chiefs saying it was necessary for two British officers to hold the other end. Dr. Burke volunteered to be one, while Captain Burton was ordered to be the other. A Chin then went up on the right side of the mythom, and tried to drive a spear into it ; the spear being blunt did not even break the skin, but the animal gave a bound, and the two Chins, who were holding one end of the rope, let go, while the British officers held on. A fresh spear was then tried, and this time was driven in a little way ; a second thrust sent it in up to the head which broke off, and remained inside the poor brute. It seems that the beast is killed purposely by inches to see whether it will make any sound ; if it dies without making a sound, it is considered a first-class omen. The beast certainly did die without uttering a groan, though it took half-an-hour before it breathed its last. The Chins swore oath on the mythom being killed, saying : 'May we die a like death if we break this treaty.' "

THERE is another Indian Councils Bill, separate from that of Lord Cross, and that of Mr. Bradlaugh. The framer of this Bill is Sir W. Plowden. It provides for village Punchayets sending representatives to Tashil Councils, which are to send members elected by ballot to District Councils. The District Councils are to send members, also ballotted for, to the Provincial Councils, which again ballot for representatives on the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The Bill is backed by Mr. Beaufort and Sir Albert Rollit.

THE *Standard's* Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that China is alarmed by the persistent efforts of Russians to penetrate into the interior of Tibet in the guise of private travellers, but is certain that the more farseeing Chinese politicians are advocating the opening up of the country to British trade. They are also anxious for the conclusion of a close defensive treaty with England.

IT is said that the Shah has renewed the promise he made to Prince Dolgorouki of the preference to be given to Russians in all that relates to the construction of railway lines in his territory. Russia gets the monopoly for the next five years.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, who has been touring in the locality, reports that owing to the scarcity in certain parts of the North-West Provinces, relief operations to a certain extent will have to be organised in Garwhal and Kumaon. Unless rain falls within a few weeks the failure of the rice and other crops in these districts is anticipated.

THE designs for the Jeypore College have been supplied by Colonel Jacob, the engineer of the Jeypore State, who has provided designs for the building, which, modelled as they are in accordance with the best style of Moghul architecture, will, if they are carried out as ably as they have been conceived, be a real ornament to the city. The estimated cost of the building is about Rs. 35,000.

IT is reported from Bombay that the Paymaster's Office there was besieged by a number of officers from up-country who had been unable to obtain a last pay certificate before leaving their station. The system at present is that when an officer is going home he applies to the local treasury officer for a last pay certificate. This is then sent to the Pay Examiner in Calcutta, who on this first certificate issues a second. This is then taken down to Bombay and presented to the Presidency Paymaster who issues a third last pay certificate for presentation in London. Thus before an officer can leave India he has to obtain three last pay certificates, and if the date is early in the month—and in April holidays intervene—it becomes an impossibility to obtain one. We understand that a large number of officers have been most seriously inconvenienced and that a representation is to be made on the subject to Government.

WE learn that an attempt is being made in Upper Burma to build and endow a leper home at Mandalay. The disease is said to be prevalent there and besides hundreds of poor wretches of both sexes who crowd the streets, there are many among the upper classes who are afflicted with the disease, but do not appear in public. The Government has granted a piece of land for the construction of a building.

THE same week which saw the opening of the lofty Forth Bridge also witnessed an experiment in railway travelling deep down in the earth. An electric railway, known as the City and Southwark Subway, has been constructed through the London clay at a depth of over sixty feet, and residents in the southern suburbs are promised a novel mode of locomotion. The City terminus is close to the monument, the station occupying the site of the King's Weigh House Chapel. The line passes beneath the Thames and extends to Stockwell, though it will eventually be carried to Claphamcommon. Hydraulic lifts and stairways convey the passengers to the station below, which are as light and cheerful as the full glare of the electric light and white tiling can make them. The line consists of two tunnels, one for the up and the other for the down line. They are formed of curved iron places, which, when bolted together, resemble big drain-pipes. Through these tunnels or tubes trains composed of windowless carriages will be electrically propelled. The whole distance of three and a-half miles, including stoppages, will occupy fifteen minutes. As there is no steam or smoke from the engines the atmosphere in the tunnels will be kept fresh by the three-minute service of trains. This mode of travelling is the nearest approach to being blown through a pneumatic tube, which some have prophesied will be the locomotion of the future.

MR. G. A. GRIERSON and Mr. H. H. Risley of the Bengal Civil Service, who are already well known to fame for their valuable labour in the field of Oriental research, are, we understand, now interesting themselves in bringing forward an Indian book. It is a work on Behar proverbs by Mr. John Christian of the Opium Department ; its special feature being that it illustrates the social and domestic life of the Behar peasant by means of these every day utterances. The book contains a very extensive collection of these proverbs, and is furnished with copious notes philological and explanatory. The proverbs are classified so as to show the social customs of the Beharis, and the peculiarities and traits characteristic of the different castes and classes of the province.

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL.

THE following sketch of Alexander III, the Czar of all the Russias, from *Blackwood's Magazine*, may prove interesting:—"The present Emperor of Russia is a man of truly noble character, thoroughly honest in purpose, sincerely religious, kind in heart, and most disinterestedly solicitous for the welfare of his country. There is, however, one strange apparent contradiction in his character, which may yet have sinister results. The Czar is not gifted with the extraordinary intelligence which would be desirable in his position; no man is more modest as to his personal merits and ability, but there is no man in this world so impressed with his own importance, in the peculiar light in which he views himself, as the divinely-appointed head of the only true faith and of a specially-chosen people. The most devoted of husbands, he is yet ever conscious that his wife, born a foreigner of alien faith, remains outside the pale, and consequently the Empress has as little influence in his counsels as if she were a stranger to him. The office of Czar is, he considers, a holy office; no other mortal than the holder of that office is on anything approaching the same exalted level. Any real or supposed slight or injury to the chosen people, the Russians—to their semi-divine head, the Czar, or to the only true faith, the orthodox Greek faith—will immediately rouse all that is stubborn in the character of Alexander III, and will be promptly avenged. A true lover of peace, he will, nevertheless, without a moment's hesitation, plunge his country into disastrous war, against any odds, to fulfil what he considers to be his sacred duties. This is the real and great danger which threatens the world through Alexander III's belief in the sanctity of his own person."

A PARLIAMENTARY return has been issued showing the date of establishment under Act 97 of 1861—(1) of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and (2) the Legislative Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and giving particulars of the position, length of service, &c., of the several members of such Councils. It also gives the number of sittings in each year and the number of Acts passed. The return was moved for by Mr. Bradlaugh.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, Sir John Gorst replying to a question said that the traffic in girls between Rangoon and Madras was engaging the attention of the India office, and the laws already in existence dealing with the traffic would be stringently enforced.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M. P., has received from the India Office an advance copy of the detailed reply of the Indian Government to the hon. member's attack upon the administration of the Indian licensing laws. Mr. Caine (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) has read the whole of the reports embodied in the despatch, extending to 400 pages, and, whilst he admits that the Viceroy justly corrected him on one or two points of his statement in the House of Commons last April, he finds in these reports fresh material for future use in the interests of the temperance party. Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, had a long conversation with Mr. Caine on the subject. The hon. member for Barrow challenged his lordship to get the vote of censure upon the Indian Government, which was carried in the House of Commons last session, rescinded upon the strength of the Viceroy's reply. Lord Cross did not quite see his way to propose to the Government to take that course.

DR. RANKIN, a medical practitioner in Bombay, is resorting to hypnotism as a substitute for the use of chloroform in surgical operations. He says the process can be learned by anybody, and any one can be hypnotised except a lunatic.

A FUND is being raised among the members of Parliament to indemnify the *Times* for its costs in connection with the Parnell Commision. It is believed that the *Times* will accept the money, but will apply it to some object of public welfare.

THE Supreme Government has decided to reduce the 1st and 2nd class passenger rates on State Railways very considerably; probably by thirty-three per cent. Ordinary return tickets will be reduced in a corresponding manner, and the long period return tickets abolished. The introduction of the new rates may be expected very shortly.

THE rheumatism from which Her Majesty is suffering, which has become chronic since her fall, has caused a contraction of the mucles of the leg. It does not impair her general health, as she is, and looks, well; but there is no disguising the fact, which every one admits who sees her, that the Queen has aged much in the last two years.

FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL.

THE following appears in an English paper:—"Tobacco has proved an efficient preventive of Influenza in Switzerland. Not a single person, employed in any of the Cigar and Tobacco manufactories has caught the disease, though it has raged all round them."

FROM Calcutta, in February last, 583 Natives of India sailed to try their fortune in Fiji. More than 300 hailed from the North-West Provinces, and about 100 each from Behar and Oudh. Eighty-seven of the whole number were Brahmans of a poor class, and sixty-nine were Mahomedans. Men and women were in the proportion of a hundred to forty. The bulk of the emigrants were between twenty and forty years of age; only one was over forty; fifty were children between two and ten years of age; and twenty were infants.

THE appointment of M. de Lessar (says the *Pioneer*) to the Bokhara Agency is another sign that Russia is about to pursue a more active policy in Central Asia, though in what direction action will be taken it is impossible to say. He is unquestionably one of the ablest Officers of the Czar, and he played an important part in connection with the Boundary Commission. As the inventor of the ethnological theory, under which all non-Afghan races owning allegiance to the Amir of Kabul were to become at once Russian subjects, he was responsible for much of the trouble which arose during the negotiations. Mr. Stuart Cumberland, by the way, tells a good story of M. de Lessar *aprops* of thought-reading Mr. Cumberland experimented with him after the Penjdeh affair, the test being to discover which route the Russians would take if invading India. At the first attempt it seemed that the Hat-Candahar line was the one on which M. de Lessar's thoughts were concentrated. But the expert's suspicions were aroused, and he suddenly released his "subject" and charged him with attempting to conceal his real thoughts. A second experiment was then made and to quote Mr. Cumberland:—"I drew another route, thought of by the eminent *savant*, which went by way of Maimana, Balkh and Kabul. So quickly did M. de Lessar's thoughts run in his haste to conquer India from Cabul to Peshawur that it was with difficulty my pencil kept pace with them." The story, if true, is not without its significance, showing as it does that even five years ago, before Quetta had been fortified, Russian Officers had seen that the Candahar line of advance offered fewer advantages than that by way of Balkh and Cabul.

SIX lakhs of rupees is the rough estimate of damage caused by a fire in a cotton mill at Colaba, Bombay, the other day. The mill belonged to native proprietors, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy being the chief owner; the building was 400 feet long by 150 wide, and the mill furnished enployment to 400 hands. The fire was discovered about nine o'clock, and long before the fire brigade could be got to work the entire block was in flames. Unfortunately, the supply of water was insufficient, as the Malabar Hill reservoir was under repairs, and water from the adjacent bunder was not available owing to the tide being out. Sailors from some five steamer vessels, gave great assistance. The large chimney stood a chance of toppling over, and would, had it fallen of itself, have destroyed houses and killed bystanders. The Harbour Master, however, requisitioned ropes from the native craft in the basin, and brought down the structure.

IN answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, on March 25, Sir James Fergussion said:—The late Maharajah Scindia in May, 1885, informed the Government of India that he had appointed two Native tutors for his son. The Viceroy, in reply, telegraphed on June 19 that "The Government of India will always be most anxious to act as far as possible in accordance with the wishes you have expressed." In 1889, the Government of India, having regard to the Maharajah's age resolved that the time had come to place His Highness under an English tutor, and Mr. Johnstone was appointed. Mr. Johnstone's salary is 1,500 rupees a month. The Secretary of State has no other information as to the Maharajah's educational charges. The Government of India, as promised by Lord Duffern, has "always been most anxious to act as far as possible in accordance with the wishes" of the late Maharajah. The present arrangement has been approved by the Council of Regency.

THE Lahore paper is constantly publishing contradictory reports about the movements of the Ameer. Lately he was stated to have gone to Kandahar; then that he would shortly return to Kabul. Now it appears that "the Ameer of Afghanisthan is still at Balkh, and apparently has no intention of moving for the present."

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SATURDAY, 19TH APRIL.

THERE exists in Paris a regular market or exchange for old stamps. It is held every Sunday afternoon in the avenue Gabriel, Champs Elysees, and is attended by some fifty or sixty persons of all ages and social positi ons. Twenty-five years ago the various stamps to be obtained did not exceed 500. Now-a-days some albums contain at least 3,000. In the Berlin Museum there are 4,?00 specimens, of which 2,460 are European and 1,147 American. The French Navy Department in Paris has the largest collection in the world. This, of course, is public property. The most valuable of all private collections belongs to M. Phillippe de Ferrari, of the Callira family, who regularly attends the Paris mart to enrich his album. This family souvenir has already cost more than £60,000. Not the least curious sight in Paris is the weekly gathering, in the broad alley of the Champs Elysees, of postage-stamp collectors, trading and selling their precious bits of paper. The passion has monopolised the life of more than one man and eaten up more than one fortune.

IT is understood that the Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington are trying to arrange a compromise on the Silver Coinage Bill. The chief point of difference is that the Senate insist on limiting the monthly purchases to forty-five million ounces, while the House of Representatives suggest unlimited purchases. Bar Silver has advanced to 45*d*. The *Times* states that a joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives advise the Treasury to buy four and-a-half million ounces of silver monthly. The House of Representatives are reluctant to agree that the notes issued in payment should be redeemable in lawful money—that is, in silver, gold, or paper—wishing them to be redeemable in silver bullion only.

LADY HARRIS has been appointed a member of the Order of the Crown of India.

GENERAL VON CAPRIVI's address to the Prussian Diet on Tuesday is regarded as implying a continuance of Prince Bismarck's peace policy and a change in the constitution of the Prussian Cabinet. The Ministers will no longer be servants of the Chancellor, but a consultative assembly on equal terms, and sharing a common responsibility. The German Press received the address favourably and hopefully as the beginning of an era of conciliation.

TWENTY petitions were sent from Madras, by the last mail to the House of Commons praying that the House will disallow Lord Cross's Bill and support Mr. Bradlaugh's. The petitions contain some 15,000 signatures, making, with those sent previously, 50,000 in all.

A LARGELY attended public meeting was held on Wednesday at Kaliasthan, Durbhanga, to protest against the Government Resolution regarding the Mahabir Temple case. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Three resolutions were passed, to the effect that the meeting wished to place on record that the entire community have been greatly disappointed and extremely grieved at the highly unsatisfactory decision of the Bengal Government on the Durbhunga Temple case, and that the light way in which the outrages on the most sacred feelings of the Hindoos have been dealt with leads the Hindoos to believe that full justice will not be done them, unless they lay their grievances before the British Parliament. It was proposed that delegates be sent to England with a petition to the Imperial Parliament signed by millions of Hindoos throughout India.

AT the banquet to be given to Lord Reay on his return to England, Lord Kimberley will preside, and Lord Ripon and Lord Herschell will be present. What will Anglo Indian detractors of Lord Reay's Government say to this?

THE Sirdars of the Deccan have sent up a Memorial to the Bombay Government asking for the foundation of a military college in honour of the Duke of Connaught. It is rumoured that the Government of Lord Reay supported the proposed scheme.

THE National Indian Association of London has collected statistics as to the number of Indians, now residing in England either for education or for some other purpose. It appears that 207 Indians are now in England. Out of these 10 are Parsi and Bengali ladies. 106 Indians are residing in England for the last three years. Out of those 207 Indians, 53 are Bengalis, 63 are Bombayites, 13 are Madrasis, 20 North-West men, 30 are Punjabis, 5 belonging to the Central Provinces, 10 came from the territory of Nizam, 5 came from Kattywar, 3 from Baroda, and 6 from Burmah. The total number of Parsis is 45, and that of Mahomedans, 54.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890.

## THE FALLACY ABOUT BENGALEE LITIGIOUSNESS.

A FORMER Editor of the *Englishman* said that the dishonesty of native domestic servants is a popular fallacy; that as a rule tea, sugar, oil and joints are more frequently carried away by domestic servants in England than in Bengal, but the popular belief on the subject is worthy of cultivation as it tends to make the foreigner in this country very vigilant, and in so far the fallacy was a salutary one. The present editor of that paper has a similar belief to uphold; but we cannot say that it is at all salutary. Adverting to it, he says: "We often find those who are in the best position to form an opinion of a matter, differing widely where there seems to be no room for disagreement. Mr. Beveridge, writing on the 'administration of justice in Bengal,' affords a curious example of this. "The Litigiousness of the Bengalis,' he tells us, "has been much exaggerated; and he quotes authorities that support, if they do not justify, this opinion. Yet few persons can deny that there is a great deal to be said on the other side. In fact, the disposition of the Bengalis to rush into Court, not certainly without cause, but for what Europeans consider inadequate cause, is generally acknowledged to be one of the 'national' failings. Certainly, a native is more apt than a European to prosecute in a trifling case of personal assault; and if we come to civil suits a native will go to law in cases where a European would resort to compromise or arbitration. If Mr. Beveridge means that natives have usually a clear case when they seek legal redress, he is perhaps right; but he is taking liberties with well-established opinion when he tries to show that the litigious native is a creature of popular fallacy." We know not what evidence the editor has on the subject, but we are thoroughly convinced that he is entirely mistaken. That there is some litigiousness in every civilized human society is a matter of course; but we have no hesitation in saying after a careful study of the statistics of litigiousness among Englishmen in England and the Natives of this country that Englishmen are more litigious than our countrymen. We have not before us the data from which Mr. Beveridge has drawn his deduction, but from the facts before us it is obvious that his opinion is perfectly sound and that those who rant against it are, to say the least, entirely mistaken. Some years ago, we had in connection with this charge brought against us by Sir Henry Maine, occasion to study the returns of the English Registrar General, and we found in the High Court report on the administration of criminal justice that in the year 1865, there were before the Magistrates of the Lower Provinces, 69,231 regular cases under trial, or under enquiry preliminary to commitment, in addition to 1,84,515 miscellaneous cases making a total of 2,53,746 for a population of sixty millions *i. e.* one offender in every 240 of the people. In England and Wales, during the four quarters of 1866, there were 50,599 indictable offences in addition to 339,091 of summary convictions before Magistrates, giving a total of 389,690 for a population of 20,066,224, which gives an average of one offender in 51·4 individuals. These figures, instead of proving our countrymen to be the most litigious, show them to be more than five times better than the people of England; and yet the Bengalis are heathens whose religion, it is said, gives them a license to all that is vicious and wicked, while the people of England are God-fearing Christians, whose Scriptures and whose training, we are told, make men the most moral on earth. It is possible that exceptions may be taken to our comparison on the ground of the weak Bengali being less able to commit criminal offences than the muscular Englishman, but the charge being of litigiousness this objection cannot be admitted. These figures are old, but later accounts do not alter the general character of the returns. In the Bengal Administration Report for the year of 1888-89 we find the result very much the same. The total of the Criminal return is 1,97,979 in a population of 66 millions which gives an average of one person for every 330 of the population.

We shall now see how the Bengalis stand to Englishmen as regards civil suits. In the High Court report on the administration of Civil Justice in the Lower Provinces we find the total number of suits instituted in 1,865 to be (exclusive of admiralty, probate, ecclesiastical and marriage suits) as follows :—

| | 1864 | 1865 |
|---|---|---|
| In the District Courts of all kinds ... | 133008 | 158619 |
| In the High Court O.J. ... | 1385 | 1211 |
| Do. do., Appellate J. | 5472 | 4828 |
| Total No. of suits of all kinds ... | 139865 | 164,658 |

Taking the number of last year's suits as the higher we find it gives an average of one case in every 375 of the 60 millions of Bengal. In England and Wales the number of suits entered in 1866 was as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Courts of Queen's Bench ... | 448 |
| Do. do Common Pleas ... | 1237 |
| Do. do Exchequer ... | 1459 |
| Proceedings on circuit of the above Courts ... | 1752 |
| In 59 County Courts ... | 8,72537 |
| In Borough, Hundred and Minor Courts. | 24662 |
| In London Lord Mayor's Court ... | 8126 |
| Total of suits ... | 9,16,035 |

We have not at hand the returns for the Court of the Vice Warden of the Stanneries, the Court of Chancery, the Privy Council, the High Court of Admiralty, the Court of Probate, the Divorce Court, and the Ecclesiastical Courts of England, nor of the numbers of cases in which rents are realised by distraint or sale through bailiffs, while in the Bengal returns the rent suits under Act X are all included. Nevertheless the total of complaints in England and Wales is 9,16,035, or one case at an average for every 21·9 of the population, *i. e.* while one out of every 375 of the "extremely litigious" Bengalis goes to Court, one out of every 21·9 Christian Englishmen has recourse to law to recover his civil rights. It might at first sight appear that the extent of England's commerce has something to do to add to the number of civil complaints in that country, but as the bulk of the plaints in the County Courts are for small sums, such is really not the case, at any rate that is not by itself sufficient to account for the disparity under notice. The figures quoted above give a relative proportion of 1 to 12·6 and show the Bengalis to be twelve and a half time less litigious than Englishmen; but will they convince Sir Henry Maine or induce him to retract the charge he has thought fit to hurl against the undefended millions of this country? Comment on this is superfluous. Those who are at all amenable to the logic of figures will at once admit that those who yield a fraction of the amount of litigiousness of Englishmen are the least open to the charge of litigiousness. Will our contemporary of the *Englishman* yield to this logic?

## THE VOTE OF THANKS.

THE municipal labours of Sir Henry Harrison are over. He has managed to secure a vote of thanks, and has made over charge of his office to his successor. It is useless now to say anything here about the manner in which the vote of thanks was secured. Occult influences were at work. An impartial witness, who was present on the occasion when the feat of passing the 'vote' was accomplished, told us that the agencies which were influencing the minds of the Commissioners were of such a nature, that many of them might well be said to have been thrown into a magnetic sleep. What all this may mean, we do not pretend to understand. But this we know that some of the stout oppositionists were 'persuaded' to absent themselves from the meeting. Some came, but thinking that prudence was the best part of valour, quietly slunk away, before the 'vote' came on for discussion. The 'vote of thanks' was the last item of business—and this was a clever move for obvious reasons. The patience of some of the City Fathers was exhausted; and what with influenza, the lateness of the hour, and the dreaded displeasure of the retiring Chairman and his successor, the nerves of some of the Commissioners were not strong enough to keep them in their seats. Then there were the 'honorable opponents,' who, whatever their views might be with regard to Sir Henry's short-comings, felt bound, in obedience to the dictates of honor, to swell the number in favor of the vote. There were some who abstained from voting. What the motive was which influenced these abstainers, it is difficult to tell. They must have felt doubtful as to the propriety of passing the 'vote'. If that be the case, why did they not openly say so? Why this reticence, when the occasion required that they should boldly give expression to their views? Some of these abstainers have the gift of the gab, and they could very well have made a display of their gift on this occasion. Were they also under the occult influence we spoke of? Be that as it may, there is no denying the fact, that the majority of the Commissioners were for the 'vote.' The Chairman, who so long ruled the assembly, was in the chair, and it may naturally be asked, how could those who had so long been chastised by the iron rod, be freed all at once, in the presence of the chastiser, from the influence, be it for evil or good, which he so long exercised? The natural courtesy of our countrymen, again, prevented them from giving an adverse vote to one who had so long been associated with them. This is a weakness, which we may deplore, but this is a factor upon which the friends of Sir Henry Harrison calculated, and they were not wrong in making this calculation, as the event showed. Whatever the reasons might be which controlled the vote, the fact, as we have said above, cannot be gainsaid, that the majority was in favor of the vote. One of the dissentients demanded a poll, but 'the fifth' could not be found, and no poll, therefore, could be taken. The dissentient Commissioner looked at one and and then at another, but the eye of the Chairman wandered alone that direction, and no one had the strength of freeing himself from the charm which the Chairman's look exercised. There was a grave shaking of the head, and the dissentients saw at once that the Commissioners were spell-bound. The 'terrible indictment' of Babu Ashutosh Biswas, urged with fiery eloquence, was unable to move his colleagues. The Chairman was in the chair, and the "honest record of Sir Henry's work" failed to produce any effect. Well, the vote was passed, but what account will the Commissioners give now to their constituents? From what we know of the rate-payers, they are indignant, and they are meditating, we understand, to pass a vote of censure upon their representatives. Whether this will come to any effect, we know not. But all that we have said will show that the 'vote' was not such an unqualified success as it has been represented by some interested people.

We now come to Sir Henry's farewell speech. After administering a 'gentle' castigation to Babu Ashutosh Biswas for the line he had thought proper to take, and after paying a 'deserved' compliment to his honorable opponents, the Chairman wanted to clear himself from one or two 'misapprehensions,' which seemed to prevail in the minds of his colleagues. Sir Henry has been denounced in certain quarters as an enemy and not a friend of Local Self-Government. His high-handed proceedings were severely condemned, and his persuasive powers, upon which he so much prided himself, were lightly thought of. Sir Henry entered into an elaborate defence of his conduct towards his colleagues, and he told them that he was 'a friend of Local Self-Government', and as such he always tried to enlist as far as possible the services of non-official gentlemen, both European and native, in the administration of the country. His opinion is that an official Chairman is always necessary to check the excesses of the popular party. It was for this reason that he always put himself in opposition to any encroachment upon the prerogative of the executive. He never hankered after popularity; he was the most 'unpopular man in Calcutta,' the papers told him; but the fact of making enemies, he said, was a subject of congratulation to him. Sir Henry must have an easy

conscience, and we wish him joy. He spoke modestly, but effectively, of the good work he has done—of the extension of water-works, of the opening out of the bustis, and of sanctioning sanitary establishments far in excess of what the Commission intended to recommend. He feelingly referred to the well known circumstances which, six years ago, discredited him as regards one part of the community, but which made him extremely popular with the Native community. If Sir Henry had uniformly followed the same principle of action which honorably guided him in his controversy with Sir Rivers Thompson's Government, he would have continued to be the idol of the native community, and a miserable vote of thanks would not have been the only guerdon of his services. But he chose to change his line of tactics. As he has sown, so must he reap. As regards his conduct with regard to his assessment measures, we must quote his own words:

In my assessment measures I have lost the goodwill of one section of the community without the likelihood of gaining any thanks from the others. But those measures, gentlemen, have been adopted by me under the strongest possible sense of imperative duty. You know that I have formed the opinion that a certain class of property is very much undervalued, and that it is the one class which of all others ought not to be thus favoured, because it is the class which has monopolised the enormous increase in the value of land in Calcutta during the last 7 or 8 years Right is right and justice is justice, and I would rather be, as some of your papers tell me I am, the most unpopular man in Calcutta, than stand by and see wrong triumphant without making an effort to redress it. I cannot, therefore, yield an iota of ground in this controversy.

Yes, he has lost the confidence of the entire native community, and be it said to the credit of the European community, they estimate Sir Henry's merits now at their true worth. As to the defence of Sir Henry's assessment measures, it is not necessary for us to say any thing here. Any one who has read the proceedings of the recent Town Hall meeting will know exactly what value should be placed upon Sir Henry's notions of right and justice.

Speaking of the charges made against him of being autocratic and intolerant of opposition, he said that they were singularly devoid of any solid foundation. We did not know that among his other short-comings shortness of memory was to be counted as one. But perhaps his statement was not owing to shortness of memory; possibly it was due to self-delusion. He tells us that he uniformly relied on *persuasion* to carry what he believed to be right. He employed his powers of persuasion, but he did not stop to consider, whether his 'persuasion' produced the desired effect. But let that pass. We will not rake up now the past. Let Sir Henry console himself with the thought that he was not what public opinion declared him to be—autocratic and intolerant of opposition. The public verdict cannot be reversed.

Leaving all controversy aside, Sir Henry now concluded with a few graceful words of farewell. He paid a just tribute of respect to the memory of the late Babu Kristodas Pal, to whom he was greatly indebted for the effective support he gave him during the first period of Sir Henry's office. Babu Gopal Lal Mitter was thanked for the great assistance he gave the Chairman in the discharge of his onerous duties. The Engineer, the Health Officer, the Secretary, the Collector and the Assessor were not forgotten. All of them had their meed of praise. Of the Commissioners, yet in the land of the living, admiration was expressed only for Babu Kalinath Mitter's local knowledge and sound judgment. All the other Commissioners were probably regarded as obstructionists and their services were lightly passed over. A kind word was said about the Suburban Commissioners, it is true, but the recipients of this doubtful honor will not, we are afraid, set a high value upon the compliment which was paid them. Now one naturally asks why has not Sir Henry made any mention of Babu Surendranath Banerji in his speech? Let the friends of Babu Surendra Nath, who is now fighting his country's battles in England, answer this question.

Sir Henry Harrison has left us. His services have now been transferred to another sphere. He was in the zenith of his fame and influence and power when we first came to know him six years ago. We have watched with sorrow the different stages of his decline of influence. We have often borne testimony to his ability and energy of character. We have praised him, when he deserved praise, and we have found fault with him, when his conduct did not meet with our approbation; and it cannot be said that we ever set down 'aught in malice.' We do not know whether we should be accounted as 'honorable opponents'; but this much we can say without any fear of contradiction that we have tried to do our duty as journalists, and to accurately reflect public opinion.

## THE LAST F. A. EXAMINATION.

THE Senate of the Calcutta University passed a resolution at their last Saturday's meeting which we cannot allow to go unnoticed. It appears that out of a large number of questions on different subjects published in the *Sanjibani* newspaper, before the F. A. Examination was held, five or six questions only in English Prose bore a close and striking resemblance to certain questions set in that Examination, and that students of certain Colleges were in possession of lists of passages in Sanskrit Poetry, out of which about nine passages formed the subject of examination. Upon these facts the Syndicate recommended and the Senate has resolved that the examination in Sanskrit Poetry and the second-half of the English Prose paper be cancelled, that the marks in the Sanskrit Prose paper be doubled, and the passing marks reduced from 25 to 20 per cent; and that the marks in the first half of the English Prose paper be doubled. There is no allegation, much less any proof, that all or a majority of the candidates for the F. A. examination had any knowledge of the publication of the questions in the *Sanjibani*, or had seen the list of Sanskrit passages before the examination was held. The information published in the *Sanjibani* was, moreover, at best misleading; by far the greatest portion of it was a myth, and the questions relating to English Prose were merely an exception. The evil influence of the list of Sanskrit passages must have been still more circumscribed. It was not published in any newspaper, there is no evidence that it was even widely circulated; and all that has been proved about it is that it had been privately circulated among certain boys. The order of the Senate could only be supported on the hypothesis that every candidate for the last F. A. examination had a knowledge of the questions, set in the two papers before they entered the examination hall. If there be even a small number who had no cognizance of those questions that order would be obviously wrong. But we contend upon the facts that a very large number of the candidates must have been altogether uninfluenced either by the publication in the *Sanjibani* or by the circulation of the lists of Sanskrit passages. To them the order of the Senate will do a grievous wrong. Although innocent they will be punished equally with their erring brothers. Those who are strong in Sanskrit Poetry or English Prose and who have depended upon making up with marks in those papers their deficiencies in other papers will be sadly disappointed. We can well foresee that numbers of candidates who would have otherwise passed will be plucked by reason of last Saturday's order of the Senate. What staggers us most is that the order is one which cannot be justified by any recognised principles of justice and equity. Punish with the utmost rigour candidates who will be proved to have dishonestly availed themselves of any means for evading the test, but why punish innocent candidates to whom a year's time and a year's labor are matters of the most serious import.

The Resolution of the Senate presents another phase. Do the learned Senators feel satisfied in their own minds that the resolution is one which they had full legal power to pass? Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee very forcibly put the question before the meeting, and it is a pity that it was neither discussed nor any amendment based upon the objection was allowed to be moved at the meeting. It appears to us, however, that there is no way out of the difficulty which Raja Peary Mohun pointed out. Until the Regulations of the University are modified no candidate for the F. A. Examination can be passed, unless he has undergone an examination in a certain number of papers laid down by the Regulations. The Senate has no power to declare that an examination in a less number of papers will form the requisite test. And yet this is precisely what the order of the Senate amounts to. With all deference to the learned Vice-Chancellor we must say that his attempt to vindicate action of the Senate was far from convincing. Section 8 of the Act of Incorporation makes it lawful, "in all cases unprovided for by this Act," for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to act in such a manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. But in the present case the examination of candidates is not a matter "unprovided for by the Act," nor is the action taken by the Senate one which bears upon it the imprimatur of the "Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows." Under the circumstances we shall not be surprised if some one of the candidates were to move the High Court for an order upon the Senate to cancel their proceedings and act according to law. The objection goes to the very root of the question, and it is a matter of regret that it was not thoroughly discussed. The Committee appointed by the Syndicate to enquire into and report upon the subject of disclosure of questions not having yet submitted their final report, we think there is yet time for the Senate to pass an order which shall be free from any doubt either on the score of justice or legality. If convincing proof be obtained to the effect that the disclosure of the questions has in the case of every candidate rendered the test ineffective, let the whole examination be cancelled and a new examination held as suggested by Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari.

## THE COOLIE-RECRUITING QUESTION.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Tea Association, recently held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the President, Mr. J. N. Stuart, was in the chair. The Chairman, in the course of his opening speech, briefly referred to the principal subjects dealt with in the annual report of the Association. He said:—"It will be seen that a very large portion of the report is taken up with the question of coolie-recruiting, and this subject has received a very considerable amount of thought at the hands of your committee; the difficulties, as you are all aware, arise from the abuses attending the system of free recruiting by *arcatties* and unlicensed contractors, which has sprung up during the past five or six years; the committee were of opinion that if coolies have no longer allowed to be put under agreement at Dhubri, a check would be put on the operations of free *arcatti*-recruiters; and a suggestion to this effect was made to Government in April last, but as enquiries were then being instituted into the working of Act I. of 1882, they did not see their way to adopt it. I understand, however, that the Chief Commissioner of Assam informed a deputation of Planters at Kokila Mukh last month, that Government had decided to abolish Dhubri as a labour District in the sense of the Act, thus carrying out our suggestion." There is no doubt that the power of putting forced emigrants under agreement at Dhubri, facilitated and encouraged the operations of free recruiters; but it remains to be seen whether the alteration of the Act in this respect will fully effect the object aimed at, now that the system has become so fully developed."

We have here two important admissions made by the President of the Indian Tea Association. In the first place, he says in plain term that the abuses attending the recruitment of coolies for the tea-gardens of Assam arise from the system of so-called free emigration, which has sprung up since the passing of Act I. of 1882. In the second place, Mr. Stuart has the good sense and the fairness of mind to see that even if the Government abolished Dhubri as a labour District within the meaning of the Act, the malpractices attending the recruitment of coolies under the so-called free emigration system would not be

suppressed, now that the system has become so fully developed. When the Bill which subsequently became law as Act I. of 1882, was on the Legislative anvil, the late Babu Kristodas Pal characterised it as the "Slave Bill," and for doing so he was denounced by Sir Rivers Thompson who, as Home Member was in charge of the Bill, as "dishonest and dishonorable." Babu Kristodas from his intimate knowledge of the conditions of the country, saw clearly that the so-called free emigration system would prove a curse and not a blessing; and time, the great vindicator of truth, has conclussively shown that his bitter opposition to the Bill was fully justified. The framers of Act I of 1882 persuaded themselves to believe that under the operation of the new law large numbers of free coolies would find their way to Assam, and when they arrived there they would dispose of their labour as free agents and would come back again when they liked to do so. But the reverse of what the authors of the Slave Bill expected has occurred, and the apprehensions expressed by Babu Kristodas have been fully realised. This has been distinctly admitted by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and also by the *Pioneer*, which is the recognised organ of the Government of India. In November of last year the Bengal Government deputed its Revenue Secretary, Mr. Phillip Nolan, to confer with Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick, the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, on the coolie-recruiting question. The result of this conference was that the Bengal Government made proposals for important changes in the system of recruitment. After giving their best and most careful consideration to these proposals, the Government of India, in their despatch of the 22nd January 1889 to the Secretary of State, expressed their opinion that a case had been made out for introducing reforms in the system of recruitment. But five months afterwards, the Viceroy and his colleagues in a subsequent despatch, practically abandoned the position which they had before taken up and informed the Secretary of State that the abuses attending recruitment were not so prevalent nor of such a character as to require any special or partial amendment of the Act in anticipation of the general review of the law affecting inland emigration. Lord Cross had issued instructions in 1886 that the amendment of Act I. of 1882 should be undertaken at the end of 1889 or earlier in case of urgency. But by transferring Mr. Fitzpatrick from the Chief Commissionership of Assam in the middle of last year the Government of India managed to put off the revision of the Act for a further period of two years. Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues informed Lord Cross in June last that the active measures taken by the Government of Bengal to use the authority given by the criminal law for the investigation and repression of abuses connected with recruitment would go far to reduce criminal or illegal action within very narrow limits. But Sir Steuart Bayley has declared in plain terms that without a change in the law the malpractices brought to light by Mr. Tucker's enquiries cannot be suppressed. In reviewing the General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpore Division for 1888-89, His Honor observed :—"The Commissioner repeats the charges of his predecessors against the free emigration system. Through the efforts of Mr. Tucker, the officer on special deputation, the abduction of large bands of emigrants, or their forced diversion to places other than their destinations has ceased, but cases of individual abduction are still known to occur, and when complaints are made in the courts recovery is almost impossible because of the facilities which the present system affords for concealment of identity. Until there is a change in the law the Lieutenant-Governor must look to district officers to do their best to suppress abuses by the means in their power." The plain meaning of the passage we have just quoted is that the abuses connected with recruitment cannot be suppressed without a change in the law.

But it will not do to merely abolish Dhubri as a labour District within the meaning of Act I. of 1882, as the Government of India propose to do. The system of so-called free emigration must be done away with altogether if the abuses attending recruitment of coolies are to be remedied. The Deputy Commissioner of the Southal Pergunahs, *in his report for 1887*, stated that "men and women are sold for Assam and Cachar without being in any sense of the term free agents." These were the words used by a responsible District Officer who was not contradicted by the Commissioner of the Division. And Sir Steuart Bayley, in commenting on them, remarked :—"These very serious charges have already been under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration. Instead of real system of free labour, there is too much reason to believe that the Act I. of 1882 has had the effect of bringing about a state of things far worse than that which it was intended to supersede. Under the new system the operations of contractors and recruiters continue, and the recruitment is no more spontaneous than it was under the old system, the difference is that these operations are now entirely uncontrolled by the careful check of licensing and registering which safe-guarded them under the former system, and in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, some change in the law is imperatively demanded, which shall result in some control being put on the recruitment of labourers before they are deported from the Bengal Provinces." Nothing could be clearer or more emphatic than this expression of opinion on the part of the present head of the Bengal Government, and it has been since considerably strengthened by the startling disclosures contained in Mr. Tucker's report. Mr. Fitzpatrick has also admitted in his Administration Report for 1887 that the free recruiting system has undoubtedly given rise to a not inconsiderable number of cases of forcible kidnapping and fraudulent enticement of labourers by the underrappers of the professional dealer. The President of the Indian Tea Association naturally desires that the system of free emigration should continue, and the Government of India talk of the importance of the field which emigration to Assam offers to the over-crowded districts of Bengal, and of the general superiority of the condition of tea-coolies in the labour districts over that of their fellow-men whom they leave behind in their native villages. We do not deny the desirability of relieving the over-populated tracts of the country by a well-devised scheme of emigration; but the maintenance of a system of modified slavery for this purpose cannot be justified. The Government of India should fully realise that the free emigration system is but a name, and it does not, as a matter of fact, exist. When this has been admitted by the *Pioneer* itself, we need not say any thing more about it. The practical working of the so-called system of free emigration during the last seven or eight years has conclusively proved the absolute necessity of doing away with that system. The abolition of Dhubri as a labour District within the meaning of Act I. of 1882 would no doubt be a move in the right direction, but it will fall far short of the necessities of the case.

## THE INFLUENZA.

### (A HISTORICAL SKETCH.)

THE disease is essentially an epidemic catarrhal fever, or a strong "cold" of a specific nature, which breaks out periodically, affecting a more or less extensive part of the world. It may, and also does, occur almost every year, in scattered and isolated localities, without assuming the epidemic form. The principal symptoms of the disease during the *stage of incubation*, which lasts from a few hours to a week or ten days, and sometimes even a fortnight, are :—chilliness, lassitude, aches and pains all over the body and limbs, mental depression, headache,—symptoms which are common to a large number of febrile disorders. During this stage the poison, having gained entrance into the body, brings about those changes which are to culminate in the symptoms of the next stage which may properly be called the stage of invasion. The onset of this stage is usually remarkably sudden. The patient feels chilly; there is a rapid rise of temperature; there are severe aches and pains in the loins, limbs, back and the body generally, —reminding one of the Dengue or "Breakbone" fever; frontal headache; rapid, and in some cases alarming prostration, which is out of all proportion to the intensity of the disease; want of appetite, at times great sleepiness; the fever is continuous, but may be intermittent. These are accompanied or rapidly followed by the characteristic catarrhal signs, *viz.*,—running from the nose, watering from the eyes, sore-throat, troublesome cough, oppressive feeling in the chest, constriction in the throat: there is also noticed much thirst with nausea, vomiting, ear-ache in severe cases; bronchitis and peneumonia may set in; or the lining membrane of the stomach and intestines may share in the catarrh, giving rise to abdominal pains, vomiting, diarrhæa, a red tongue, &c. Uncomplicated cases generally begin to convalesce from the fourth to the tenth day, sometimes earlier, sometimes later. The fever leaves suddenly, leaving the patient quite exhausted. Relapses may occur. By far the largest number of cases end in recovery. In unfavourable cases death occurs from the onset of capillary bronchitis or other lung affection, or else there is a prolonged stage of sequelæ, during which the patient suffers from persistent cough, deepening lung complications, chronic throat diseases, prolonged nervous depression &c.

There are a few special points connected with the disease as it has been seen in Calcutta :—(1) The catarrhal signs of the lining membrane of nose and throat are not nearly so marked in the Calcutta outbreak as those described in the English papers and books of reference. A medical correspondent connected with one of the largest establishments for out-door relief, informs us that out of forty to fifty cases of influenza which are seen there every day, not more than one-fourths shew catarrhal signs of any degree of intensity,—beyond a slight sore-throat. (2) The exhaustion induced for the time being is remarkably great, considering the amount of real mischief present. (3) The earlier cases were of a comparatively mild character, but the epidemic is assuming more serious proportions,—a few cases of death from secondary complications have been reported. Relapses are pretty common.

The treatment is mainly directed towards the relief of symptoms, on the ordinary principles known to all medical men. The disease is a specific one and has a certain course to run. Efforts at repression or abortive treatment are calculated to do harm. There is nothing except general hygienic precautions that can be done in the way of prevention, in the present state of knowledge. The principle of treatment is "masterly inactivity" on the part of the doctor, guarding against complications, relieving symptoms and regulating the diet.

The true cause of the disease must be thoroughly understood, before any remedy can be applied. Unfortunately, this is precisely the point, about which there is still considerable obscurity; the true cause is not yet known. We will give the different theories that have been advanced from time to time.

1. In the seventeenth century it was considered that the cause was some "influence" of the stars.

2. The disease has been attributed to a malarious soil, but without reason.

3. The presence of an excessive amount of ozone (which is a condensed form of oxygen) in the atmosphere. But it stands to reason that no amount of gas of any kind can travel from one end of the world to another, without undergoing diffusion and so losing all power of originating the disease attributed to it.

4 Selinuretted Hydrogen, the result of volcanic eruptions has been said to be a cause. The same remarks apply to this gas as to ozone. Any irritant gas may inflame the nasal mucous membrane; but that would not constitute influenza.

5. Changes in the condition of atmospheric electricity; these are said to act by converting the oxygen of the air into ozone; *e. g.* Thunderstorms.

6. Telluric magnetism has also been put forward as a probable cause; but without reason.

7. Fogs, mists, high winds, excess of organic impurity in the air, excessive humidity of the atmosphere, sudden alterations of temperature and barometric pressure have been said to be causes of Influenza Some of these may predispose to the disease, but none of them is considered to be the specific cause.

8. The cast off epithetial scales etc., from the nose, throat etc., of persons suffering from the disease being carried about by the wind is inhaled by others, and the morbid product is said to set up the same series of changes in its new *habitat*, as in the old one.

But what is the precise material which so infects the particles shed from the diseased tracts

as to communicate the disease from person to person? Some hold that it is some unknown dead organic product. The latest idea is that the specific cause is a minute microscopic living organism, capable of rapid multiplication under favourable circumstances, and exceedingly tenacious of life under unfavourable circumstances. A single organism having gained entrance into the respiratory passages is deposited on its mucous membrane and in the congenial temperature of the human body and plentiful supply of moisture and nutrient material, multiplies to an enormous extent within a short time, according to certain definite laws. These organisms act so injuriously on the mucous membrane as to cause its inflammation and the train of events which follow. As to the precise variety of organism which is alleged to be capable of working such enormous changes in the bodies of the most highly developed of organisms, such as that of man, there is some difference of opinion. Some say it is a vegetable parasite belonging to the family of fungi; others say that it is a minute rod-shaped organism technically known as a *bacillus*. The latter theory is making its way in European scientific circles, but the theory is yet very far from being proved. It is interesting to observe how, in his efforts to understand the nature of the complaint, people have looked high and low for satisfactory explanation;—from gases to solids, from the barometer to the thermometer, from magnatism to mists, from volcanoes in eruption to dirt dwellings, from the stars above to the microbes grovelling in dirt. It seems that between the world of the infinitely great and that of the infinitely small there are but few steps. And, if at last the true solution has been found in the life-history of these bacilli, the wonder increases that this insignificant microbe has held at bay the greatest scientists of every age, has made crowned heads feel its power, has shut up schools, paralysed trades, closed offices,—in short has had its day at the cost of the world for thousands of years and yet was not found out. The mode of spread is said to be a direct contagion. The disease follows the great commercial routes: but some question the truth of this statement. The poison is said to be inhaled with respired air; but may be conveyed in food and drink and through articles of clothing. Predisposing causes are sudden chills, lying in damp rooms, over-crowding, and general unhygienic conditions.

The history and dates of the epidemic are given as follows:

1. Hippocrates' description of an Epidemic Catarrh he saw is vague.
2. The Athenian Army in Sicily was attacked by it 415. B.C.
3. An attack of cough spread like a plague through Europe—827 A.D.
4. Italy and then the whole of Europe suffered from it; the army of Charlemagne was much reduced by it—876 A.D.
5. The Whole of France and Germany suffered from an Epidemic cough and fever—976 A. D.
6. Another European Epidemic in 1173A.D.
7. A slighter epidemic in 1239 A.D.
8. A slight epidemic in 1299 A.D.

[Records up to this date are not precise]

*Precise Records now begin.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the | 14th | Century:—6 | Epidemics. |
| „ | 15th | 7 | „ |
| „ | 16th | 11 | „ |
| „ | 17th | 16 | „ |
| „ | 18th | 18 | „ |
| „ | 19th (first half) | 10 | „ |

Among these the most widespread ones were in 1311, 1557, 1580, 1590, 1729-30, 1762, 1775, 1780-2, 1830, 1847, 1889-90 affecting the greater portion of the world. The last but one great *epidemic* was in 1847. Between 1847-90 no general epidemic wave was known although outbreaks have occurred every now and then in small areas.

The disease was first christened "Influenza," in Italy, in the seventeenth century, from the supposed "*influence* of the stars" in originating the disease. Its place of birth is uncertain. It is supposed that the disease originated in China in the early ages, and was imported into Europe by two routes, 1—by way of Tartary and Russia, and 2—by way of Persia, Asia Minor, Egypt, then across the Mediterranian, through Turkey in Europe and Italy; America has also the reputation of having originated some of the epidemics. Hence the names:—"Chinese Catarrh" "Russian Disease," "Italian fever" &c. Others say that the disease may originate in any part of the earth and simultaneously in several places. The disease though alleged to have originated in the East, had nearly disappeared from that quarter of the globe (excepting a few sporadic cases here and there), at least in the form of epidemics and had fastened itself on the west. The west is now paying back its debts, in this, as in all other things. It is true that the "Calcutta Transactions" record a few isolated cases of acute catarrhal fever almost every year, but these never assumed the proportions of an epidemic, far less of a pandemic wave.

The progress of the disease is extremely variable. In the epidemic of 1847, the rapidity was astonishing; in a single day the disease spread in and about London, affecting 500,000 people. On the other hand the epidemic of 1847 took no less than eight months to travel from Muscow into Germany, while in 1890 the disease took scarcely as many weeks to make a complete tour through Europe. In former epidemics the direction of travel was from north or north-east to south or south east. This is a rule to which there have been many exceptions. The disease is said to have a cyclic course and to return pretty regularly. Older writers thought it had a cycle of 100 years. But now we know that every 25 or 30 years it has been pandemic.

It has been said to last in any given place six weeks to two months as a rule, (sometimes, however it has lasted in one place so long as ten months.) Judging by this rule our guest is expected to make a stay of another three weeks or so, it having first broken out in Barabazar at the end of the 3rd week, or the beginning of the last week of March. In travelling through a country it does not necessarily attack every square mile of inhabited territery. Country places and out of the way corners are usually spared, sometimes even great towns escape.

The disease has been alleged to bear an interesting relation to some other diseases. It has been stated that an epidemic of Influenza heralds one of cholera; scarlet fever and small pox have been said to disappear on the outbreak of Influenza.

Recently it has been affirmed that a mysterious disease termed "La Nona" follows in the wake of the Influenza. The most striking symptom of this disease is profound sleep lasting for two or three days together, after which the patient awakes, hence the name "sleeping sickness." If a relapse occurs, then the sleep is said to deepen into death. It has been questioned how far the connection between the above diseases, (the last of which is alleged to have made its appearance in Calcutta) and Influenza—is accidental or necessary. The general belief is that the coincidences are accidental.

Fortunately for India, the epidemic has visited the country at a season which is more or less inimical to the development of the poison. In localities, however, where the climate resembles that of European countries, e. g., the hill stations, the epidemic has been almost as bad as in Europe.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and suite are expected to arrive at Simla on the 25th instant.

THE next Criminal Sessions of the High Court will be held on the 28th instant and the following days. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson has been appointed presiding Judge.

THE head-quarters of the East Indian Railway Traffic Department, together with the whole of the offices, subordinate to Mr. N. St. Leger Carter, Traffic Manager, have been removed from Jamalpore, and are now located in Fairlie Place at Calcutta.

IF Lord Reay was the most popular Governor in Bombay, Lady Reay was the kindest of patronesses Bombay ever had the good fortune to have. The noble lady has done much for Bombay charities and for institutions intended for the relief of suffering. Not the least benefit her ladyship has conferred on the Bombay community is her parting gift of Rs. 10,000 towards the fund for a Convalescent Home in connection with the Bombay European General Hospital, proposed to be built at Khandalla.

THE Nizam's Government has decided to establish a public library at Hyderabad to aid the movement for translating useful English books into Urdu. The Nizam also intends to depute at Government expense two medical students—one Christian and one Mahomedan—next month, to complete their medical education. The students will be absent on deputation for two years.

THE case against the Municipality for causing a public nuisance, was concluded on Tuesday last, before the Hon'ble Moulvie Abdul Jubbar, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, who, in delivering judgment, said:—"That the trenching ground was, at least about the time of the institution of this case, a source of annoyance to the inhabitants of the huts and houses in the vicinity of it, and to passengers on two important public throughfares, is amply proved by the evidence of witnesses whose veracity is not open to suspicion. Even the testimony of Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer to the Corporation, supports the charge laid against it. What he alone says regarding the trenching ground, after a personal inspection of it, is sufficient to constitute it a public nuisance according to law. * * The Calcutta Corporation is guilty of committing a public nuisance under Section, 290 I. P. C., and is fined Rs. 100." This should be a warning to the Corporation.

IT is probable that Sir Charles Crosthwaite will go home before long. It is presumed that Mr. Ward, the Judicial Commissioner, will act for him.

BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJI has opened his campaign in England. Reuter telegraphs that a public meeting was held in London under the auspices of the Indian National Congress, at which Sir W. Wedderburn presided. The telegram states:—"Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee made a speech in which he pleaded for the extension of the social and political privileges of the Natives of India, and said that the Legislative Councils were now shams, the members being the nominees of the Government. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said that India was thoroughly loyal, and he appealed to Englishmen to support the demands of the Congress. Resolutions were then passed expressing sympathy with the efforts of the Indians in their endeavours to obtain redress of their grievances, and in favour of petitioning the House of Commons, praying for the insertion in the Councils Bill of a provision for the appointment by election of half of the members of the Supreme and Provincial Councils, and also for a large increase in the number of the members of the said Councils." Another meeting was also held at Northampton on Wednesday night, when Mr. Bradlaugh, who was supported by Sir W. Wedderburn and Babu Surendranath Banerjee, related his experiences in India, and spoke of the aims and objects of the Congress. A resolution was unanimously adopted, approving of the programme of the Congress. Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Banerjee both spoke, the latter being received with enthusiasm. Unless we have the full report of Babu Surendranath's speech, we cannot say what language he used speaking of the Legislative Councils. Whether he said these are "shams" or not, we do not know. If he said so, we must condemn his language. We must ask him to be moderate both in his language and demands. He must remember that he speaks in the name of the Indian nation, and if he goes on speaking in such high-falutin style the nation will not be with him, and he must desist from using the nation's name in his speeches.

MR. BOMANJEE Dabash, the Statutory Civilian, whose illegal proceedings against a Hindu cremation ceremony at Broach created a sensation in Bombay, has been transferred, and his promotion has been stopped for two years.

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KHAN BAHADUR Murzban has been elected President of the Bombay Corporation in succession to Mr. Gratten Geary who goes home shortly.

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THE following is a correct list of members of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation for the year 1890.—Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Moulvi Budruddin Hyder, Babu Amarendra Nath Chatterji, Mr. J. Ghosal, Babu Kally Nath Mitter, Mr. Swinhoe, Babu Nalin Bihari Sircar, Babu Juggannath Khannah, Babu Lal Behari Bysack, Pundit Pran Nath Saraswati, Dr. Bhuban Mohun Sircar, Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, Mr. Osmond, Mr. Rustomji, Babu Joy Gobindo Law and Babu Durgagati Bannerji.

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THE B. L. candidates have sent in a petition to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University. The petition says:

That in the beginning of the Session 1889-90, a resolution was passed by the Syndicate to the effect that unsuccessful candidates of 1889 or previous years, should have the option of being examined in the old course; that not only circulars were sent to all the colleges for information, but replies to letters of candidates inquiring about the truth of the matter were also made to the same effect; that relying on the strength of such assurance your petitioners, who are among the number of those that were unsuccessful in 1889, or the previous year, did not study the additional books set for 1890, and were prepared in the old course; that your petitioners hope to have alternative questions in the examination: that in spite of this no alternative questions have been set in the examination excepting in paper No. 1, in which there was one question for unsuccessful candidates for 1889 with 10 marks, while two questions (Nos. 9 and 10) were set from books beyond their course, with 16 marks; that in the second paper three questions (Nos. 1, 3, and 12) bearing 24 marks, and in the third paper four questions (Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12) bearing 40 marks, were set from books not included in their course, and no option was allowed to your petitioners; that no particular text book is prescribed on the subject of Torts for your petitioners, and as such your petitioners have been greatly prejudiced by the questions set on Torts in the examination. Your petitioners further beg to submit that in 1888 certain questions having been put on Torts, the marks were, on a representation of the fact by the candidates, re-distributed to the other questions; that under the above circumstances your petitioners beg most respectfully to state that they have been put to great disadvantage and have been prejudiced considerably; that unless their grievances be taken into kind consideration by the Syndicate, they can hardly hope to secure passable marks in the first three papers; that your petitioners therefore most earnestly hope you will be graciously pleased to take their prayer into your favorable notice, and also to lay the same before the Syndicate for consideration.

This certainly does not speak well of the examiners. The fact is no body is held responsible for the examination papers. The present system must be altered, and the constitution of the Syndicate changed. The Act of Incorporation says "that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs of the University," but the Senate has resigned its functions to a Syndicate which failed to do its work. The Senate now ought to resume its authority and introduce radical changes into the system of examinations.

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THE death of Mr. Justice Louis Jackson is announced. On Monday, when taking his seat in Court, Mr. Justice Prinsep, addressing the Advocate-General, who, with Mr. Evans and many other members of the Bar and the Vakils Library was present in the room, thus referred to this melancholy event:—"Mr. Advocate General,—As the senior of the few Judges, who had the honor of being a colleague of Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, I have to express the sorrow with which we have, all of us, received the news of his death. He was a distinguished and learned Judge, whose judgments are always regarded with the greatest respect. We hoped, he would have been spared long to enjoy the ease in retirement, which he had well earned."

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BABUS RAMESSAR PRASAD NARAIN SINGH of Muksudpur and Baijnath Singh of Gya have contributed Rs. 15,000 and Rs.12,000 respectively towards the Gya Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund. The thanks of the Bengal Government have been duly conveyed to the liberal donors by a letter through the Commissioner of the Patna Division.

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THE powers of Local Governments and Administrations in the matter of sanctioning petty or moderate increases of establishments subordinate to them have been defined in a resolution by the Government of India. It has been laid down that the term "petty" or "moderate increases" being rather indefinite, the local Governments and Administrations may sanction increases of Imperial non-gazetted establishments without making an equivalent reduction in the same department, provided the aggregate of the increases sanctioned do not exceed Rs. 3,000 in any year; no appointment of which the salary exceeds Rs.50 a month should be sanctioned without reference to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

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THE Editor of the *Indian Daily News* has taken the trouble to remind us that the Sermon is no part of the Church Service, but that it is an "extra" which people may take or not. As a rule, they are not willing to take it when fairly compounded and served, and not too much of it, as they show." If that be the case, and there is no question that it is so, the case remains to be explained why are our contemporaries so scandalised by the exodus of certain men from the Church before the sermon is finished. It can be no matter of complaint if certain men refuse the 'extra.' They, however, lay themselves open to animadversion by standing to their right. The critics seem to think differently; and certain it is that if Lord Lansdowne left his place before half the sermon was over, he would not be so gently dealt with as the "extra"-theory would suggest. As a matter of fact able preachers always get willing and obedient audiences. The late Rev Mr. Bellew kept his overflowing audience in wrapt attention at the Cathedral, though he failed to win the smiles of his better-half, while in the present day long-winded sermons are loudly complained of. Any way the "extra"-theory is all in favor of our suggestion about the doing away altogether with the delivery of sermons. It may be all very good with Roman Chatholics to attend the Church service in an empty stomach, but good Protestants should not be forced to hurry over dressing before dinner. With us Hindus the grace of God is secured by fastings, but that law wont hold with our Christian neighbours.

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MR. SASHIAH SASTRI'S Report on the Administration of Pudukota shows improvement of the State. The revenue receipts in almost all departments are not large, but the Dewan-regent knows how to utilize these receipts to the best advantage. Leaving out what are called the 'extra sources', the land revenue demand was only Rs. 4,66,000; but it is satisfactory to note that more than 92 per cent of the current demand was collected. It would be interesting to know whether this result was attained without having recourse to coercive measures like those which obtain in British India. We are informed that the current demand and collection distributed over the different revenue divisions show that the ratio of collection was uniformly maintained. This uniformity indicates that the collection was made without inflicting much hardship either upon the landholders or upon their tenants. The Dewan-regent would confer a great benefit upon the people of India, if he would enlighten the British Government with regard to the administration of the Revenue laws of the State under his charge. Mr. Sashia Sastri, with his small income of Rs. 6,99,000, maintains all the different departments of his administration in efficiency, and can afford a remission of tax on the huts of the poor. By what magic has the Dewan-regent attained these results? It is the magic of economy and careful management and nothing more.

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THE East Bengal Landholders' Association forwarded in December last a Memorial to the Government of Bengal on the subject of excess payments of land revenue. The Association submitted that, when separate accounts are not opened, land-holders have often to pay Government revenue in excess of their shares owing to the default of co-sharers. When an excess payment is made, the remedy afforded by a contribution suit in the Civil Court, which is the only remedy available at present, is often so slow and vexatious and the costs so disproportionately high that when small sums are at stake, an attempt is seldom made to realize them. Thus an unscrupulous petty share-holder often goes without discharging his share of the liability. The Association suggested that the facilities now afforded to share-holders by the Cess Act for recouping themselves by a summary suit before the Collector, may be extended in the case of Government revenue paid in excess of one's share by a modification of the present law on the subject. The summary procedure prayed for is only to be a means of relief in addition to the present remedy by a suit in Civil Court. We are glad to hear that the proposal of the Association has been favorably entertained by the Bengal Government, but legislation will be necessary to give effect to the Association's suggestion. The whole question of the amendment of the Revenue Sale Law of Bengal is now under the consideration of Government, and it is to be hoped that the grievances of the land-holders, the existence of which has so long been ignored, will now be redressed in such way as to remove an ugly blot from the British administration of the Revenue laws of the country.

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MR. GOSCHEN has presented his Budget. It shows a surplus of three and half millions. Of this £360,000 are proposed to be devoted to Barracks, £100,000 as equipment for Volunteers. The Indian and Colonial postal rates are to be reduced to two pence half penny; the duty on gold and silver plate is to be abolished; the duty on tea will be reduced by two pence in the pound. Indigo will be reduced by the equivalent of 60 thousand yearly. The beer duty will be reduced by three pence by per barrel. The house duty will be largely reduced. The duties on spirits, Home and Foreign, is increased by 6 pence a gallon.

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MR. JUSTICE NORRIS presided at a recent meeting of the Beadon-Square Literary Club. Mr. A. Chaudhuri read a paper violently attacking the Calcutta University. Serious charges were made against the Examination system. Out of some twenty or thirty thousand University questions, he selected parts of some ten or fifteen questions, and held them up to ridicule. The relation of the different parts of the questions was not shown, and the reasons of setting such questions, if there were any, were not explained. A tremendous bill of indictment was preferred in the presence of Mr. Norris, a member of the Syndicate, and he declared himself incapable of defending the body of which he was a representative. He said that he was one of the latest recipients of the 'last rag of dignity, in the gift of the Crown,'—meaning, we suppose, that he has but recently been appointed a member of the Senate—and, therefore, it was no part of his duty of defending the University from the charges made against it. This does not sound graceful in the mouth of one of Her Majesty's Judges, the President of the Faculty of Law, and a prominent member of the governing body of the University. Mr. Norris should never have presided at a meeting, where the University is held up to ridicule. As he did choose to preside, it was his duty to defend the body of which he is a governor. But the eccentricities of Mr. Norris are well known; they only move a smile, and no value is set upon his opinion. In the course of his singular

speech, Mr Norris made some sensible observations with regard to the present political wants and aspirations of the people, and we gladly make room for them here:

I think it is a matter for hearty congratulation that the people of this country are learning to take a healthy interest in the political life of the country; that they are asking for the further development of representative Government; for increased opportunities of exercising the privileges of citizens. This is a delicate and dangerous topic for a person in my position to speak about in public. It is a wholesome usage, having almost the force of a rule, which unless it be undesirable that judges, so long as they remain judges, should take an active part in political or *quasi*-political strife. But I hold myself free to say no Government can command the conscience of the people which is not built upon their affections; and that the purest way to retain those affections is to enlist the services of so many as are properly qualified with wise and judicious safeguards, in the duties and responsibilities of helping to govern themselves.

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At the meeting of the Senate held on Saturday last the Syndicate laid before the Senate a copy of the preliminary report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the publication of certain questions set in the First Arts examination of the current year, before the commencement of that examination, with the statement that they had cancelled the examination, in Sanskrit poetry and in the 2nd half of the English prose paper; and recommended (1) that the marks in the Sanskrit prose paper be doubled and the passing marks reduced from 25 to 20 p. c.; (2) that the marks in the first half of the English Prose paper be doubled.

REPORT.—We the undersigned members of the Committee appointed to enquire into the disclosure, before the commencement of the First Arts examination of the current year, of certain questions set in that examination, have the honour to express our regret that we have not been able, as yet, to bring our investigations to a conclusion.

At present, we wish to urge upon the Syndicate the necessity of cancelling the results of the examination in the Sanskrit poetry paper, and in the second half of the English prose paper.

To take the Sanskrit poetry paper first:—

It has been absolutely proved that several short lists, differing somewhat in length, but all containing most of the passages set in this paper, were in the hands of students of various Colleges in Bengal, before the commencement of the last F. A. examination.

To illustrate our meaning by a single instance, we beg to submit a postcard* addressed to a student at Krishnagar by a student residing at Chinsurah.

* 17, CROOKED LANE,
*Chinsurah.*

MY DEAR SUSHIL BABU,

Right glad to receive your letter and therewith the questions:— I advise to read the following slokas with special care:— Canto I. 17, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.
Canto II. 11, 39, 42, 49.
Canto III. 4, 17, 36, 46.
Canto IV. 5, 35.
Describe in your own words the evening scenery of hermitage as is in your text book.(*Vide* the slokas 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 of Canto I.).

Yours sincerely,
Sd. BRAJA SUNDAR.

The Krishnagar student informed us that he received it about 3 weeks before the examination, and the postmark appears to show that it was posted on the 22nd of February. In this postcard the addressee is recommended to read 16 slokas of the Raghuvansa. It appears that these 16 slokas included 9 out of the 10 slokas on which questions were set in the examination.

It seems to us indubitable, first, that the paper in Sanskrit poetry has thus been rendered, in the case of certain candidates, ineffective as a test of the degree of knowledge attained; and secondly, that it will be of no use for determining the proficiency of the candidates generally in relation to one another

We now come to the F. A. paper in English prose.

It is known to the Syndicate that certain passages, 25 in number, and also certain questions, were published in the Sanjibani of the 8th March, which bore some resemblance to those actually set in the F. A. examination in English Prose.

The resemblance is restricted to passages and questions from Helps's Essays, which form the subject of the second half of the prose paper.

A comparison of the two sets of passages will show that, out of seven passages actually set in the F. A. examination, five were included in the 25 passages published in the Sanjibani. There is evidence to show that a sixth passage of those actually set was also known and in circulation.

In the Sanjibani four essays were mentioned for analysis. There can be no doubt that a familiarity with the subject-matter of two of these essays would have materially assisted a student in answering a portion of one of the questions actually set.

We have satisfied ourselves that at least one other list containing a few more passages than those published in the Sanjibani was in circulation before the last F. A. examination.

Under these circumstances, we recommend that the examination in the second half paper in English Prose be also cancelled.

Sd. GOOROODASS BANERJEE.
„ CHARLES H. TAWNEY.
„ A. CROFT.
„ A. M. BOSE.

*6th April* 1890.

Sir Alfred Croft explained that the recommendation of the committee was the best that could be adopted under the circumstances, and he moved that it be accepted. Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee thought they would, if they adopted the motion, be doing something quite at variance with the rules, and it would be a manifest wrong to those who had no knowledge of the questions. Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari moved as an amendment that a fresh examination be held on these two subjects. Dr. Warden seconded the amendment, as he thought some drastic measures should be taken to prevent questions oozing out in this way. Rev Fr. Neut was afraid that, if they thought fit to cancel this examination they would have to cancel several others. The amendment was put to the vote and lost. The recommendation of the Committee was carried.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alternatives and tonics, that de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body, when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are accquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210 High Holborn, London.

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# Extract.

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## THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT AND INDIA.

### THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

Sir George Campbell: I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there is any truth in the statement that the Punjab coolies for the expedition from Chittagong towards Burmah, were so neglected and exposed on the way there, that the majority of them were incapacitated by sickness before they joined; and, if so, whether inquiry has been made to fix the responsibility.

Mr. Bradlaugh: I have also to ask the Under-Secretary of State whether he has yet received any reply from the Government of India as to the alleged serious mortality amongst the troops, engaged in the Chin-Lushai expedition; and, if so, can he make any statement as to the truth of the telegram in the *Times* of February 10th on that subject.

Sir J. Gorst: I will answer both of the questions at the same time. The Secretary of State has received information from the Government of India that the statements in question are wholly incorrect, and that the sickness of the troops engaged in the Chin-Lushai expedition has been greatly exaggerated.

### STATE OF THE CROPS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Mr. Bradlaugh: I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that, owing to the deficiency of rain in October to December 1889 in Southern India, the collectors and other revenue officials in the Southern Districts of the Presidency of Madras, who were absent on leave from their stations and during the Christmas holidays were, at the end of December last, recalled by the Government of Madras to their respective head-quarters, to inspect personally and to report at once upon the present state of the crops in their respective Districts, and what the outcome of the failure of the rains is likely to be: whether such reports have been received by the Madras Government: and, whether the Secretary of State will lay them upon the table.

Sir J. Gorst: The statement in the first paragraph of the hon. member's question is correct, as regards eight Districts to the south of Madras, in which up to the last week in December the rainfall of the north-east monsoon had been deficient. During the last week of December, however, there was good rain over the threatened Districts, matters have changed for the better, and prospects are reported generally fair. The detailed reports by the District Officers have not yet been received by the Secretary of State.

### PROPOSED CONCESSION OF LAND TO A RAILWAY SYNDICATE.

Mr. Bradlaugh: I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India will lay upon the table the despatch received by him from the Government of India in July last, recommending the granting of a concession of land 7,250 miles in extent to a syndicate of railway promoters as one of the conditions for the construction of a railway from Chittagong to Assam, together with any correspondence thereon; and, whether he will state if the Secretary of State has adopted or rejected the recommendations of the Government of India.

Sir J. Gorst: In July last the Secretary of State received a despatch from the Government of India on the subject of the Chittagong-Assam Railway. The contents of this despatch are incorrectly described in the question. The matter is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

Mr. Bradlaugh: Do I understand the right hon. gentleman that the contents of the despatch are correctly or incorrectly described in the question?

Sir J. Gorst: I said that they are incorrectly described.

Mr. Bradlaugh: As the statement has been repeatedly made, can the right hon. gentleman tell the House what are the correct contents of the despatch?

Sir J. Gorst: No, Sir. I cannot state the contents of the despatch until the matter has been decided. It is not usual to give such information until a decision has been arrived at.

### INDIAN SUBJECTS CLASSED AS "ALIENS."

Mr. W. F. Lawrence (Liverpool, Abercrombi): I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it is the case that, as reported in August last, the Transvaal Government has classed Her Majesty's Indian subjects as "Aliens," and forbidden them to reside within the Transvaal; and, if so, what steps Her Majesty's Government have taken to redress this grievance.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron H. DeWorms, Liverpool, Toxteth): At the request of my right hon. friend, the Under-Secretary for India, I will answer the question. It is the case that the Government of the South African Republic decided that traders from British India should be subject to the laws and regulations of the Republic affecting Chinese, Arabs and other Oriental aliens. These Indians have not been forbidden to reside within the South African Republic; but are at present subject to serious restrictions, under a law which was passed in 1886, for the removal or mitigation of which Her Majesty's High Commissioner is now in communication with the Government of the Republic.

### THE INDIAN UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir Roper Lethbridge (Kensington, N.): I beg to give notice that on this day four weeks, I will call attention to the grievances of members of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, especially with reference to the suffering caused by the fall in the value of silver, and will move a Resolution thereon.

### GRIEVANCES OF FACTORY WORKERS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any action had yet been taken on the Report of the Commisson appointed to inquire into the grievances of the factory workers in Bombay: whether he was aware that the average time worked in the Indian Cotton mills is 80 hours per week as against 56 hours in Lancashire, and that great indignation exists among the Lancashire operatives at the competition to which they are exposed by labo-

working 80 hours per week in one part of the Empire, while they are restricted by law to 56 hours: whether he is aware that on 24th October last year, a petition was sent to the Indian Government by the Bombay factory workers, asking for a reduction of their excessive hours of labour, and that in the future they claim that all mill hands be allowed one day's rest on Sunday, and that half-an-hour's rest be allowed them at noon; that all mills should commence work at 6-30 A. M. and cease working at sunset; and that compensation should be afforded for accidents whether he is aware that very young children are employed 80 hours per week, to the extreme detriment of their health; whether he is aware that one mill manager writes "that he had seen children so small, working 80 hours per week, that he had taken them up in his arms, put them in his scales, and found them to weigh from 42 to 45 pounds only," and that factory managers in Bombay, who have had experience of slavery in South America, say that such slavery is mild compared with that which exists in the factory system of Bombay; and whether the Government will undertake that the recommendations of the Factory Commission shall promptly be carried out.

The Under-Secretary of State for India (Sir J. Gorst, Chatham): My answer to the first paragraph of the hon. member's question is in the affirmative. A Bill on the lines stated last Session in Parliamentary paper 162 was introduced into the Indian Legislature on the 31st of January last. My answer to the second paragraph of the question is that the hours of labour of adult males in India are as unrestricted as they are in Lancashire. My answer to the third paragraph is that such a petition may have been received by the Government of India, who would give it every consideration; but it has not been forwarded to the Secretary of State. My answer to the fourth paragraph of the hon. member's question is that, according to the existing law, no child can be employed in Indian factories for more than fifty-four hours a week, and the Secretary of State cannot understand how such a case as that described in paragraph 5 can have occurred: but if the hon. member will furnish his authority, the Secretary of State will cause inquiry to be made. In regard to the last paragraph of the question, the Bill for commending the Indian Factory Act in the sense I have indicated is now before the Indian Legislature.

Mr S Smith: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether measures will be taken in the Bill now under the consideration of the Indian legislature to regulate the hours of labour of children from 7, 8, 9 to 11 years of age?

Sir J. Gorst: I am afraid that I cannot answer any question as to the contents of the Bill in question without notice. The hon. member had better put a notice down on the paper.

Mr. C. Graham (Lanark N. W.): Do I understand the right hon. gentleman to say that no friction in regard to the hours of labour exists in India? Is it in his power to advise the Indian Government to introduce some law whereby Her Majesty's subjects in different parts of the Empire shall not be reduced to slavery?

Sir J. Gorst: I must ask the hon. gentleman to give me notice of that question.

*Friday, March 21.*

THE REV. J. DOBIE'S IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Marjoribanks asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the following passage in the *Scotsman* of March 18:—

"We are informed by an Aden correspondent that the Rev. J. Dobie, army chaplain of the Church of Scotland in India, on returning to the coast from a recent tour of philological research in the interior of Arabia, was without cause or explanation thrown into prison in Hodeidah, on the Red Sea, and detained there by order of the Turkish authorities until released by the British Consul. We understand that to redress the wrong done to the Rev. gentleman the general commanding Aden instantly despatched the gunboat *Reindeer* to support the Consul at Hodeidah in demanding the immediate dismissal of the Governor who had ordered Mr. Dobie's imprisonment;" whether he could state the reason why Mr Dobie was thrown into prison; how long he was shut up, and what his treatment was while so incarcerated; whether he was entitled to compensation for the said imprisonment; and whether the right hon. gentleman could state where Mr. Dobie now was.

Sir J. Fergusson:—We have not yet received information of the occurrences mentioned. My hon. friend will see by the dates that no letters could have reached us; and, as the British authorities on the spot appear to have done what was necessary, there was no occasion to refer home by telegraph.

Mr. Marjoribanks gave notice that he should put another question on the subject on that day week.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY PURCHASE BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this Bill, Mr. A. O'Connor said that this Bill related to a section of the Empire, the inhabitants of which had no effective control over their own affairs, and it was only in the House of Commons that they had any chance of justice being done to them. With respect to this measure a resolution was passed with only a show of explanation by a gentleman who had not any more information than he was bound to possess; and now at 11-30 they were asked to read the Bill a second time without any explanation of the measure. The Bill proposed to enable the Secretary of State for India to deal with a sum of no less than £5,250,000 but the House had no explanation as to how it was that the Secretary of State was vested with authority to go and say he would go and buy an undertaking in India for five, ten or twelve millions. Some explanation, he hoped, would also be offered as to the condition of the railway and the reasonableness of the sum offered for purchase. The House was asked to saddle with this sum the people of India, already exceedingly heavily burdened in respect of railways, and they ought to be told what were the further liabilities the Government of India would incur over and above the liabilities with respect to leave allowances and pensions which weighed in every part of the Indian service. It was a line of 654 miles in length, running from Madras to Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly in the province of Madras. They knew from the report of 1871 that one of the railways, started and purchased at the expense of the people of India, was in so bad a condition that within a few years 2,000 bridges and other important structures had to be built at the expense of the public. Perhaps this line was in no better condition. The Secretary of State was to be allowed to raise this money on bonds, debentures, and stock at such a rate of interest as might appear to him fit. The House was not given any information as to the interest these bonds were to bear. What was the history of the line? In point of passenger and goods traffic its history was satisfactory, because the number of passengers had gone up in a short space of time from 5,000,000 in the year to 7,000,000, and the goods and minerals from 827,000 tons to over 1,000,000 tons. But that was not everything. It was necessary to compare the receipts and expenditure for the corresponding period, and then it would be found that of all the guaranteed railways in India this was the least satisfactory. While the working expenses to gross receipts of other guaranteed railways had been from 422 per cent to 58 per cent, in regard to this line they were 68 98 per cent. The capital expended on this line up to December 31, 1888, had been £4,695,000. The net revenue was £160,000, for the year, and the amount of the guaranteed interest was no less than £213,000 so that they had an annual loss of £53,045. This was the sort of job, for it looked much like a job, that the Government brought before the House at this late hour. They were seeking to buy a thing which, as regarded its practical value, was worthless. It might be said that this line had a strategic value, but it was not so; it was almost a coast line and was not in any way near the Russian frontier, or Afghanistan, Beloochistan, or Burmah.

In those circumstances he repeated that some explanation was due to the House from the Government.

Sir J. Fergusson said it was quite legitimate that the hon. member should ask for some explanation about the measure, but he did the Government less than justice when he said that none had been given of the provisions of the Bill. When he moved the formal motion in committee on Friday—and he had only a minute and a half in which to do it—he stated that it was intended by the purchase of this line to save £163,000 a year to the revenues of India. On the next occasion he gave fuller explanation, and he could assure the House that there was no job at all in the matter. Those who were responsible for the Government of India had well considered the measure and were satisfied that it would be for the benefit of the country. He asked the House to bear in mind that the Government of India had to pay a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent for ninety-nine years on the capital expended in the construction of this railway. It was one of the early railways of India, formed on a comprehensive plan, calculated to develop the resources of the country in providing the main trunk routes. If 5per cent had been conceived to be a high rate of interest to pay the capital expended on an unprofitable line, he asked the House to consider that at the time the guarantee was given 5 per cent was the nominal rate of interest in India. Still the Government of India had remained under this liability, and it was a profitable transaction from time to time to purchase the railways and to raise capital at the normal rate of interest which the improved condition of India made possible. In 1873, by an amalgamation of lines, an opportunity was afforded the Secretary of State to take the power to purchase this line and it was agreed in 1890 that by giving notice on March 1, he would have the power to acquire the line upon the valuation of the stock on the average value of three years' receipts. On March 1, the Secretary of State gave statutory notice, and valuations were made on his part and on that of the railway company which did not greatly differ. But they were readily adjusted, and the value of the 5 per cent stock, calculated on the average price of three years, was reckoned to amount to £4,197,000. That was the price of the 5 per cent stock. There was a small quantity of 4½ per cent stock, he thought about £140,000, only which was taken at 5 per cent. Then there were debentures which matured at period varying from 1890 to 1896. The sum of £425,000 debenture stock would remain a charge on the line. On the assumption that the money could be provided by the issue of India three per cent stock at par, the present charge being £196,000 and the future annual charge a little over £ 59,000, there would be an annual saving of £36 000. The hon. member asked what security there was that this line would not involve an additional capital expenditure to repair. That was secured by the provisions under which lines were inspected by officers of the Government of India. Having himself been engaged in the administration of railways in Bombay for five years, he could assure the House that every care was taken that railways were maintained in thorough working order so that no further charge could fall on the State. The line was not near the actual frontier, but it was one which had been devised for the benefit of India, and which was useful the general purposes of the country, and he hoped that they would not regard the military question as the only one to be considered. The great increase in the material prosperity and trade of India, during the last forty years had been a result of the construction of these railways. (Hear, hear.) The accounts were very closely scrutinised, and it was an unworthy charge to make that the accounts were cooked. (Hear, hear.) There was no question in the world that this expenditure had been highly profitable to India.

Mr. A. O'CONNOR explained that he had examined all the Blue-books containing the accounts, and it was impossible to reconcile any two of them. The figures were given sometimes in rupees, sometimes in pounds sterling and with the various rates of exchange in different years it was impossble to make head or tail out of any account.

Sir J. LUBBOCK regretted that they had not further time to discuss this very important matter. He was entirely satisfied that there was no job, and that the Indian Government had exercised every care. Nevertheless he regetted this purchase, on the ground it was not to the interest of any country that its railways should be in the hands of Government. (Hear, hear.)

MR. ROBERT HOTZ of Simla, photographer by appointment to His Excellency the most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne Viceroy and Governor General of India, 13-5 Government Place, East, Calcutta.

Special arrangements made for Zenana ladies.

Inspection of Specimen invited. 32

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth considered th t the action of the Indian Government was justified by the great saving to the people of India.

Dr Clark was sorry that this qu-stion had been brought in at the end of a sitting. The Indian Government left the more valuable lines, and had taken one of the poorer railways. He considered that the question shou'd not be dealt with in this patchwork form.

The hon. member was still speaking at twelve o'clock, when the debate stood adjourned.

*Monday, Maach* 24.

Sikkim

In answer to Mr. Bryce, Sir J. Fergusson said—I am happy to be able to inform the House that a convention settling the boundary of Thibet and. Sikkim and other matters relating to it has been signed by the plenipotentiaries of her Majesty and the Emperor of China. The convention is on its way to this country for ratification. and when this has been given it will be laid before Parliament.

South Indian Railway Purchse Bill.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of this Bill was resumed by Sir G Campbell, who thought it would be most advantageous that those great lines of communication should be in the hands of the Government. He wished to know what was the policy of the Government in guaranteeing lines in the hands of private companies. He should rather like to see the Government make the lines themselves instead of offering guarantees to the companies. Some explanation should be offere l to the House as to what was to be the policy of the Government in the future.

Mr. W. H. Smith said the policy of the Government was to construct railways in the cheapest possible manner to the people of India. There was no further guarantee proposed to the House in connection with this question. The proposal was to sanction an arrangement under which an economy of £36,000 a year would be effected in the interests of the people of India. A contract was made in 1873 under which power was given to the Secretary of State for India to determine it in 1890 by purchase on certain specified terms. It was in order that the Government of India might avail itself of this power, given in the interests of economy to the people of India that the House was asked to sanction this Bill.

Dr. Tanner rising a few minutes before midnight complained of the inadequate explanation which had been given and stigmatised the Bill as a job. He was speaking until close upon midnight when Mr. W. H. Smith moved– "That the question be now put."

The question was agreed to without a division and the Bill was read a second time.

## PROFESSOR MAXMULLER'S LECTURES.

(*Glasgow Herald.*)

The third of the Gifford lectures in the second course on physical religion was delivered, the other day, by Professor Max Muller in the Bute Hall of the University. He again dealt with Vedic literature. The phases of religious growth he said, could best be studied in the Veda. But the next question was—What was the Veda, and how did we come to know anything about it? If any learned professor had been asked a hundred years ago what the Veda was he would have said, what learned professors never liked to say, that he did not know. Not quite so many years ago, Professor Wilson, when he had finished his first volume of the Veda, was asked by the publisher to whom he took it—But what is the Veda? The Veda had now become more generally known, yet he had felt himself in duty bound to explain first of all how we came to know the Veda, and who were the first people outside of India to bear witness to its existence. The Greeks did not know the Veda, nor did the Persians. He might also have added the Jews. The Phœnicians came into contact with India, yet they had no idea of the existence of sacred literature and sacred writings in India. The first people outside India who knew the Veda were the Chinese. After the Chinese pilgrims, whose information extended from about 400 to 1,000, our next step led us to the time of the Emperor Akbar, who made searching inquiries into religious affairs in India. The Emperor Akbar wanted to discover something good in all religions, and in that sense he might fairly claim precedence of Lord Gifford in founding these lecturers. The Brahmins in the south of India did not depend upon books or manuscripts for the preservation of the Veda, but they knew it by heart learning it from the mouth of the teacher. It did not follow that they did not possess manuscripts also of the Veda. Manuscripts of the Veda probably existed since writing began to be used for literary purposes, say a century or two before the beginning of the Christian era. The Veda was known even now by heart at first without any attempt to understand it. It was only after the text had been mechanically engraved on the memory that the more learned of the Brahmins endeavoured to understand it with the help of their teacher and the guidance of ancient commentaries. That was the recognised system of Education in several parts of India, particularly the south. The south schools even went so far as to say that the text of the Veda was more efficient as a sacrifice than if it was understood by the person who recited it. Father Calmette was one of the very first who succeeded in getting hold of an actual manuscript of the Veda. The Veda was the best key to the religion of India. A thorough knowledge of it was indispensable to the student of religion, and more particularly to the missionary who was anxious to make sincere efforts. Father Calmette's discovery of the Veda passed off almost unheeded by the learned men of Europe. The want of a Sanskrit grammar had long been felt, and it would always be an honour to Rome that the first grammar of the Sanskrit language was published there in 1790. Having spoken highly of the work of Sir William Jones, Professor Muller referred to Colebrooke's "Essay on the Vedas," published in 1805. That essay, he said, was till a work of the highest authority, but, so far from exciting their interest in the Vedas it rather damped the scholar of Vedic literature by remarking—"The Vedas are too voluminous for complete translation as a whole, and what they contain would hardly reward the labour of the reader much less that of the translator." The Vedas had never been published in India, though far more than three thousand years they had held there the same place as the Bibles hold with us. They had existed in oral tradition and in manuscript more or less perfect and correct. Coming to his own labours in connection with Vedic literature, Professor Muller said these manuscripts of the Vedas had to be published and then collated. The commentary was enormous, and filled about four volumes quarto of 1,000 pages each. His (Professor Muller's) idea was to give extracts only from that commentary, but in that he was overruled, and it was decided to give it all. Before he could begin his first volume he had a great amount of reading to get through. The first volume appeared in 1849, and 23 years later, in 1875, the whole work was finished. He had tried to give a sketch of the discovery of the Veda. His own task was not that of a discoverer, but of a patient excavator only.


## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY "LIMITED."

NOTICE.

The Twelfth General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 38, Strand, Calcutta, on Monday the 28th April 1890, at 12 o'clock for the purpose of receiving and passing the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the Half-year ending 31st December 1889, declaring a dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 19th April to the 29th April. both days inclusive.

HOARE, MILLER & CO.,
*Managing Agents.*

Calcutta: 19*th April* 1890.

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## Government Notification.

**Calcutta Gazette.**—*April* 16, 1889.

General.—Captain C J Robarts, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.

Captain Robarts is also appointed to have charge of the Dinapore sub-division of the Patna district.

Babu Hurry Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Dacca.

Mr C R Marriott, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 16th March 1890, vice Mr F R S Collier, on furlough.

Mr C J S Faulder, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 1st instant, vice Mr H Lee, on deputation.

Mr C A Samuells, Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 22nd March 1890, vice Mr A W B Power, on deputation.

Mr W D Blyth, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 22nd March 1890, vice Mr C A Samuells.

Mr G E Manisty, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 2nd instant, vice Mr A C Tute, on furlough.

Mr F R S Collier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for two months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr Baroda Churn Mittra, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamalpore, Mymensingh, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district, with effect from the 9th instant.

Mr Mittra is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to have charge of the Jamalpore sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr Baroda Churn Mittra, or until further orders.

Mr E G Colvin, Officiating Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 22nd March 1890.

Babu Rash Behary Naik, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr N Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Cuttack.

Moulvi Fuzlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Thakurgaon, Dinagepore, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Rungpore.

Mr A K Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation as Settlement Officer of the Government Estates in Pooree, was on privilege leave from the 27th January to the 16th February 1890, both days inclusive.

Babu Radha Kishore Sett, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

In modification of the order of the 29th ultimo, Babu Bhoobun Mohun Soor, Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Sarun, and is posted to the Sewan sub-division of that district.

The order of the 27th ultimo, granting privilege leave for three months to Babu Grish Chunder Sirkar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is cancelled.

In modification of the order of the 27th ultimo, Babu Krishna Lal Dey is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade in the district of Midnapore, and is posted to the Contai sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Radha Kishore Sett, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, or until further orders.

Babu Poorno Chunder Bysack, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kulna, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 5th ultimo.

Mr F J Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 23rd ultimo.

Babu Bepin Behary Pramanick, Sub-Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Surendra Lal Mitra is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade in the district of Lohardugga, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bepin Behary Pramanick, or until further orders.

Mr T E Coxhead, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr A W Paul or until further orders.

Mr Coxhead is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Mr R M Waller, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H Mosley, or until further orders.

Mr C R Marindin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bhagulpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr A A Wace, or until further orders.

Mr H F J T Maguire, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E G Glazier, or until further orders.

Mr R C Dutt, Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr R R Pope, C.S., is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh, during the absence, or deputation, of Mr R C Dutt, or until further orders.

Mr N Bonham-Carter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th October last.

Moulvie Syed Mobaruck Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for six months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 22nd May last.

JUDICIAL.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at Giridi, in the district of Hazaribagh, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr Walter Saise. | Baboo Radha Damodar Proshad. |
| Baboo Hazari Mal. | „ Hem Chundar Mukerjee. |
| „ Gosto Behari Kundu. | Mr J W Tweedle. |
| Mr J J Turnbull. | „ J Bevan. |
| Baboo Rakhal Das La. | Dr J Dyer. |

Captain C J Robarts, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Moulvie Syed Mohamed Hossein of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at the Sudder station of the Bogra district.

The Moulvie is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Burrisaul, in the district of Backergunge, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Moulvie Aftabuddin is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at the Sudder station of the district of Mymensingh, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Nityanund Bhar, Sub-divisional Officer of Bishenpore, in the district of Baukoora, is vested with the powers under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Munshi Syud Zahur Hossein of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Jamui Bench in the district of Mongbyr.

Babu Sarat Chandra Pal, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rungpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Julpigoree, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jagat Chundra Das, or until further orders.

Babu Rabi Chandra Ganguly, Munsif of Attia, in the district of Mymensingh, on deputation, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Bazitpore.

Babu Rajani Kanta Chatterjee, Officiating Munsif of Attia in the district of Mymensingh, on deputation, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Bazitpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Rabi Chandra Ganguly, or until further orders.

Babu Surbessur Mozumdar, Munsif of Bazitpore, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Attia.

Babu Har Kumar Das, Additional Munsif of Bazitpore, in the district of Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Bazitpore Munsifi.

Babu Jogannath Sohoy, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Sarun, to be ordinarily stationed at Motihari, during the absence, on leave, of Mr P N Banerjee, or until further orders.

Babu Rámani Mohan Mullick is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Meherpore Bench, in the district of Nuddea, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

# Advertisements.


## READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size, jewelled, enamelled* dials, bold figures and candian gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust-tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P. P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says :—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c. at Rs. 2 *each*. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore Satura says :—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector Sanikutla, says :—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., BOMBAY. 227

A manager having experience and well up to accounts, is desirous of taking charge of a Zemindari or other concern, especially where there is order to be restored. Unexceptional reference. For further particulars apply to S. care of the Manager. 258

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 P. M.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.

(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.

(3) To declare a Dividend.

(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.

(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

*By Order of the Board of Directors.*

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ALBERT BUILDING,
*Bombay, 31st March* 1890. 279

## WEST END WATCH MFG. CO'S.

"EXCELSIOR."

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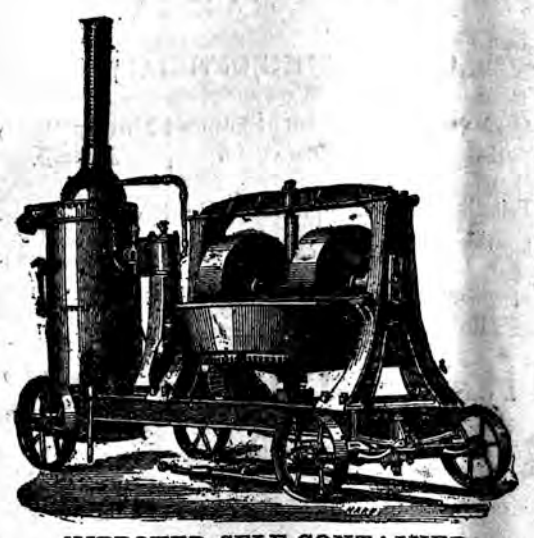

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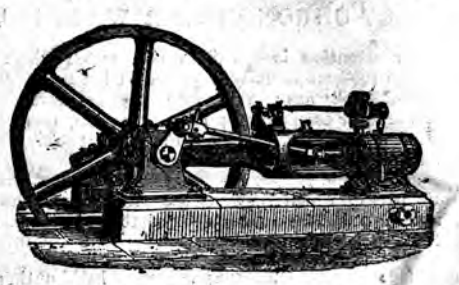

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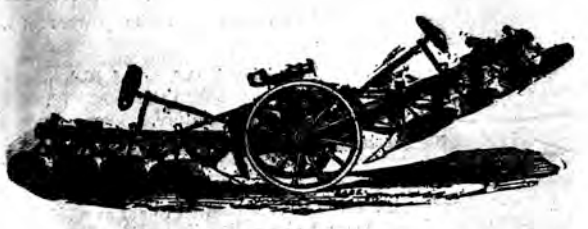

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